REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,473.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AROUT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hercheness, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY		
„ Ratnagherry	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	„ Nagapatam	7
„ Carwar	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	„ Coconada	11
„ Cannanore	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Calicut	„ Copaulpore	13
„ Beypore	„ False Point	14
„ Cochin	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
„ Alleppy		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-Ighberry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Vingorla and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUA DUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tunnes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSHEH	
„ Kurrachee	„ Fao	5
„ Gwadur	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	„ Bahrein	9
„ Bunder Abbas	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	„ Muscat	16
Feb. 1873.	„ Gwadur	18
„ Fao	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHEH	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 520 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hennessey, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH INSTANT.

THE new and powerful Steamship SY OLAF, Captain Hille, 1,935 Tons register, and highest class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second-class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1ST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....£30
1ST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or to Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1872.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P.

NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

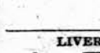
PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passages and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Bombay.
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,150 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description, with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a "Ladies' Saloon," smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "COMO," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 5th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1, 37 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class .....Rs. 500 | Second Class .....Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Asban, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are spl-ndidly fitted up for Passengers and will ensure every comfort.

FARE .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Mahal Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Conlan, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

FARE.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500
For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£29	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	„ 3 8
Third Class	„ 1 8
Horses	„ 4 0
Carriages	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	800 H.P., on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „ on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „ on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,702 „	600 „ on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 „	500 „ on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „ on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... „ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 11th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship PARANA arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. COMO, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ss. KINGSTON, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection, and counter signatures, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January 1873. Agents, s.s. Kingston.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-6 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 25 Shares of Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1873, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Mahadewjee Dhurmsey, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. Premchund Roychund, and Mahadewdass Gheilla Mody, the following Shares, viz.

25 Shares of Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 631 of 1872.

Sir Charles Forbes Baronet and others trading in Bombay under the Firm of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. Plaintiff.

vs.

Fatmabeebee, widow of the late Hajee Ebrahim Jeytakur, deceased, and Moulvie Hajee Abdool Cadur Rahimodeen Jetaykur, respectively of Bombay Mahomedans, heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jetaykur, deceased, according to Mahomedan Law residing at Cazee Molla Street outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 21st day of December last, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jetaykur, deceased, viz., at Clare Road, at the residence of the Persian Consul on the 31st day of January 1873, at 12 o'clock.

Dressing table, clocks with glass cases, teapoys, sideboard, chairs, blackwood and teakwood carved damask couches, blackwood round tables, globe lamps, pieces of camp table, bookcases, pictures, double wallshades with drops, fane and argand lamps, 5, 8, 12, 18 & 24 shades chandeliers, marble slab teapoys, fancy lighters with oval glass ees, gilt pier tables with marble slabs, large gilt mirrors, gilt teapoys, carpet chaironey, teakwood couches, iron cot and chest, fancy glass bells, cots, &c., &c., at Mahim, at the house lately occupied by the said Ebrahim Jetaykur adjoining the property of Nagoda Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, and assessed under No. 50.

On the 1st day of February 1873, at 12 o'clock.

Easy chair, globe lamps, double wallshades, chiffonier, breakfast and dinner sets, common couches, blackwood tamoora writing, round, dressing and common tables, blackwood damask chairs and couches, cruet stand, clocks, table shades, flower vases, mirrors, argand lamps, 8 shades, chandeliers, tea ware, plated forks, salt, egg, mustard and gravy spoons, knives, soup tureens and ladles, soup tureens, coffee cups and saucers, hotwater plates, teapots, iron cot, looking-glass, chest of drawers, &c., &c., and it was ordered that the Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jetaykur, deceased, should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the estates and effects of the said deceased, the sum of Rs. 22,4 5-12 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit, when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the deceased until payment ; and that the said defendants should be and they are at liberty (subject to the claim of the plaintiffs under the said Decree) to charge their costs of this suit rateably to the estate of the said deceased.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the said Hajee Ebrahim Jeytakur, deceased, in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th January 1873.

Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Plaintiff's Attornies.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

VICTORIA THEATRE,

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

SHADOW PANTOMIME

WITH

EUROPEAN AND PARSEE ARTISTES.

HINDOSTANEE FARCE,

BY THE

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

EUROPEAN INTERLUDE,

CONSISTING OF

SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES, &c.

BY

Messrs. JOHN EDWARDS, J. COLLINS, HENRY COULDOCK,

AND

Miss LOUISE ROWLAND.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 15, MEADOW STREET.

STRIPED CAMBRICS,
Black and White. Annas 7 per yard.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.
Annas 11, 12 and 14 per yard.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
Annas 8, 12 and 14 per yard

WHITE PIQUES.
Annas 8, 10, 12 and Re 1 per yard.

PRINTED PIQUES.
Rs. 1-4 per yard.

PRINTED SATEENS.
Annas 12 per yard.

PLAIN COLOURED CAMBRICS,
New Shades. 14 annas per yard.

STRIPED GRENADINES.
Annas 8 per yard.

STRIPED MOHAIRS.
Annas 10 and 12 per yard.

GLACE TUSSORES,
New Shades. Rs. 10-8 for 12 yards.

CHILDREN'S MERINO PELISSES.
Rs. 5-8 to 7-12 each.

INFANTS' CASHMERE CLOAKS.
Rs. 10-8, 12-8, 15-8 and 17-8.

GENTLEMEN'S MAUDS,
Plaid and White Check. Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

CAMP BEDS, Rs. 18 each, as used at the Autumn Manœuvres.

AIR BEDS, Rs. 35, with Pillows complete.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will MEET for PRACTICE at the CLUB GROUND, Byculla Flats, 4 o'clock A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 17th January 1873. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH JANUARY.

THE DHANANJAYA SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY,

IN THE

MERCHANT OF VENICE,

IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COSTUMES,

TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE

ELDER MADHOWROW PEISHWA'S DEATH,

IN MARATHI LANGUAGE AND DRESS.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

N.B.—For Prices of Admission, see Placards and Handbills.

REWARD OF 2,000 RUPEES.

I the UNDERSIGNED do hereby give NOTICE to the PUBLIC that it has come to my knowledge that some PERSON or PERSONS has or have CONSPIRED together and has or have fabricated a DOCUMENT or DOCUMENTS which are stated to be my Will. My real Will is in my own possession, and if any person will disclose such person or persons who has or have fabricated such Will and Documents relating to it and cause him or them to be convicted according to law, such person will be entitled to the above mentioned Reward of Rs. 2,000.

I also do hereby notify, that if any person deals with such fabricated documents without first consulting me with regard to them, he shall do so at his own risk and peril.

TH. (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

Bombay, 18th January 1873.

WANTED, by the KHANDEISH LOCAL FUND COMMITTEE, THREE OVERSEERS, on the following PAY :—

Two on Rs. 80 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 20 for eight months while travelling.

One on Rs. 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 20 for eight months while traveling.

No one need apply for any of the above appointments who cannot produce Certificates of practical knowledge of the construction of works.

Applications with certificates (in original) must be sent in to the President of the District Local Committee, Khandeish, before 15th February 1873.

Candidates should state in their applications whether in the event of their failing to obtain one of the above situations, they are willing to accept a similar appointment on lower pay.

Moderate security for good conduct will be required.

J. A. G. DUFF,
President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH — Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs 500 EACH, ON WHICH Rs. 100 PER SHARE HAVE BEEN PAID.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Macdonald, Esq. (of Messrs. Charles Forbes & Co.)
Captain G. F. Henry.
Walter Lang, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

TENTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietors the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last.

The period has been marked by great stagnation in trade, and a consequently limited demand for money, while operations through the Bazaar have been seriously curtailed by considerable failures, and the distrust engendered thereby.

The Directors are glad to be able to report that the Profit and Loss Account shows a net available balance of Rs. 3, 7,594-11-1 after making provision for a small loss sustained during the half-year. As prescribed by the Articles of Association the Directors have applied Rs. 1,50,000 in payment of an *ad interim* Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and the balance, Rs. 1,97,594-11-1, is carried forward.

The Report of the Auditors is annexed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

Dear Sir,

We have the pleasure to report the result of our audit of the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1872 as follows :—

We have examined the General Ledger, the Stock Ledgers, the Security Ledgers, the Branches Ledger, and found them in order. The different Balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's Account Books and the certified statements furnished by the Branches.

We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes at the Head Office, and found them to agree with the amount given in the Balance Sheet. We have also found the value as correct of Securities of the Government Securities, and Specie belonging to the Bank.

We have carefully examined the Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those held by the Bank against the Loans and Cash Credits, and we have found them in order on comparing them with the registers.

The Accounts of the Balance Sheet, and the Profit and Loss Account, are correct, and show the real state of the Bank's affairs at the end of the half-year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

S. W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE, } *Auditors.*

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital—		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up	50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up ...	10,00,000 0 0	
		60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		10,75 000 0 0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,70,63,397 15 6
Fixed do. do.		40,88,272 11 10
Government do. Treasury	General Balance	2 91,59,240 1 9
„ do. Branches		23,56,382 4 7
Bank Post Bills Outstanding		19, 79 7 10
Other Liabilities		1,67 9-9 2 2
Balance of Profit and Loss Account ...		3,47,594 11 1
		Rs. 5,72,87,136 8 1

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities ...	.....	69,71,970 2 7
Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise	.....	8,98,518 10 5
Cash Credits do.	.....	16,91,490 15 1
Overdrawn Current Accounts	.....	17,603 15 4
Bills discounted and purchased	.....	79,57,049 7 11
Balances with Agents and Correspondents	.....	19,88,727 8 4
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture thereto at cost price, Rs. 4,50,000 0 0		
Do. do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price, „ 5,854 0 0		
Do. do. Ahmedabad ... „ 9,150 13 8		
	Rs. 4,65,004 13 8	
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price ... „	29,675 5 0	
	4,94,680 2 8	
Less written off ...	75,0 0 0 0	
		4,19,680 2 8
Stamps	.....	6,176 7 0
Stationery value on hand ...	.....	1,500 0 0
Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities, also account due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange	.....	80,241 0 5
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches ...	.....	3,72,56,178 2 4
		Rs. 5,72 87,136 8 1

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	82,449 11 9	
Auditors' Fees	1, 00 0 0	
Directors' Fees	9,300 0 0	
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance ...	5,479 15 4	
Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie ...	10,688 8 5	
	1,08,978 3 6	
Salaries at Branches	62,697 5 11	
Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	13,970 9 4	
	76,657 15 3	
Brokerage Account	.....	3,475 15 0
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches	.....	35,198 2 7
Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account	.....	3,154 8 10
Net Profit to 31st December 1872	.....	3,19,985 2 5
		Rs. 5 47,449 15 7

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	91,396 0 3
Exchange Do. do.	1 33,087 5 3
Commission Do. do.	48,828 10 4
Discount Do. do.	27,985 12 5
Interest and Profit on Government Securities	2,29,652 10 2
Profit on Bullion operations	16,480 9 2
	Rs. 5,47,449 15 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June 1872	3 00,000 0 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Demand for Bank of Bombay shares continues at higher rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last Quot'n.	Names	Cash Rates per Share.
10,000	Rs. 100	all	Rs. p.c. 6 p.c.	Agra Bank	30
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	5360
50,000	100	all	3 p.c.	Do. of Bombay New	1023
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Do. of Madras	1,160
10,000	200	all	3½ p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	250	all	12 pct.	H. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	3 p.c.	National Bank of India	107
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
.....	£20	109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	25
.....	£20	13·10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
9,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	81p.s.	Mazagon Land	820
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

125	5,000	2,850	225 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	5 0	all	50 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	280
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	50	Colaba Press Co.	6,350
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	2,100 nl.
150	2,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	925
200	5,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.s.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	925
200	400	250	125 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Princess of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Semeon's Press Co.	910
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scindia Press Co.	490
160	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	5 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

For share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50 p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,170
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,220
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
800	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	150 p.s	Oriental	2,870
850	1,500	2,400	216 p.s	Royal	2,125
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,000	1,500	125 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220
52,000	50	all	45 p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	12½ p.s.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	326
2,000	500	all	40 p.s.	Prosecher & Co	455
2,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	65

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	25	19½	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	25	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 23/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 25/32d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Ditto	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-13
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	222½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ox. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
Four & half per cent	104
Four per cent	101¼ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
6 per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 117.	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet, with little or no change in rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 13 0	to Rs. 4 14 0
„ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „	„ 5 11 0	to „ 5 12 0
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 7 „	„ 5 2 0	to „ 5 2 6
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 8 „	„ 5 12 0	to „ 5 13 0
„ Printers 28 „ 31 „ 3 „	„ 2 6 6	to „ 2 7 0
„ Madapollams 21 „ 31 „ 3 „	„ 2 3 0	to „ 2 3 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday :—

750 pcs. G. Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 5	2 0
250 „ „ „	45 „ 39 „ 6 „	„ 4	6 0
500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 „	„ 4	13 0
750 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 „	„ 4	13 0
1,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ „	„ 5	11 0
250 „ „ „	43 „ 39 „ 8½ „	„ 5	13 0

COTTON.

The Market closed steady with little demand. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 234 to „ 235
„ Akola	at „ 240 to „ 241
„ Broach M. G.	at „ 266 to „ 267
„ Hingunghaut	at „ 286 to „ 287
„ Dhollera	at „ 230 to „ 232
„ Veraval	at „ 213 to „ 215

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have taken place on Saturday :—

125 candies Old Coupta	(Ready)	Rs. 215
50 „ „	(Assigned Ready)	„ 230
50 „ New Akola F. P. B.	(Ready)	„ 247
25 „ „	„	„ 244
150 „ „ Julgaum	„	„ 234
25 „ „	„ (Ready)	„ 237½
25 „ „ Khandeish	(Ready)	„ 230
75 „ „ Perpore	(Ready)	„ 240

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule No, 40 ..... at 11½ as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—17TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities, only small sums, for investors' orders, at the higher quotations :—

—In shares :—

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 250 per £20.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom:

Via Russia, 19th January, 12-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 49 minutes.

Via Suez, 18th January, 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time, in transit, 5 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th January, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 12 minutes.

Via Suez, 18th January, 10-43 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 12 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 19th January, 4 P.M. Time in transit 2 hour 3 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 19th January, 7-40 P.M. Time in transit, 18 hours 41 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 59	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

ADEN, 19th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom via Russia, 18th January, 10-27 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th January, 1 P.M. Port Said for Port Fao; Turkish line right to Fore; Persian line right to Bushire.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Phlox (s)	Baker	Cutch, Jan. 15.
Flora (s)	Fraser	Suez, Jan. 6.
Clarington (s)	Harley	Aden, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Prince Victor	Baillie	Rangoon.
Socrates Rodrida	Nazoda	Calcutta and Colombo.
Panchitto	Scheaffino	Rangoon.
Malvern (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.
M.S. Elphinstone (s.)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer India, Turner, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cella, to Liverpool.

Steamer Como, to Liverpool.

Steamer Phlox, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15	Albertine		Rio de Janciro.
16	Oriental (s)		Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 16	Eurynomic		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Malaga, s, 3 packages paints, Ebram Sulleman; 14 cases stout, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

Phrenologist, 25 cases slates, Allana Abdool Rehman; 5 hogsheads wine, M. and E. Bejunjee; 27 packages glassware, Issac Noormahomed; 108 boxes soap, Goolamally Surufally; 59 cases porter, 5 hogsheads, and 25 cases portwine, B. Rustomjee Bottlewalla.

FROM LONDON.

St. Olaf, s, 25 cases cork and 3 packages medicine, Henry Rogers; 30 cases cod liver oil, and 83 cases oilmanstores, Rahimtoola Talub.

Saladin, 5 casks hardware, Eabhoy Tyabally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 40 bales hemp rope, S. S. Narrelwala; 102 bales cotton, Mooljee Luckmedass; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee; 45 bales hides, Suckoor Woosman; 30 bales hides, Allibhoy Jannahomed; 125 bales jute, Narrandass Hurredass; 150 bales goat hair, Rajpall Tricomjee.

St. Olaf, s. 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 25 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik; 30 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 83 bales wool, Parpia Nathu; 34 bales wool, Damoder Mathooradass; 50 bales wool, Dyal Ruttonsey; 8 bundles E. teeth and 4½ cwts. moye teeth, Threbhowandass Veerjee; 30 bales wool Furnotum Kessowjee.

Ambassador, s, 75 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co.; 200 cwts. horns, Hajee Woosman Khan Janey; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 190 bales wool, Dyal Ruttonsey; 43 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 40 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 250 packages wet dates, Suckoor Khakey.

Timor, s, 50 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Callianjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey & Co.; 44 bales cotton, Jairam Serjee; 7,000 bundles coir yarns, Sonjee Pudumsee.

China, s, 125 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 650 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Como, s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

China, s, 25 bales skins, Hussen Abdool Cador & Co.; 18 bales skins, Munjee Mahomed & Co.; 14 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 4 bales hides and skins, Cummerally Gewajee; 43 cases gum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 4 bales hides, Mamodbhoy Ameeroodin.

FOR VENICE.

China, s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China, s, 82 bales cotton and 2 bales skins, Finlay Scott & Co.; 350 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 123 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

China, s, 20 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China, s, 157 pieces hides, A. Tait.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Weldon, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Hope, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Chukratta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Gille-pie, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Waring, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 18th January 1873.

Capt. J. Affleck and Lieut. James Grant, S. C., are reported to have completed a course of instruction in Army signalling, and have received certificates of qualification.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, 19 h Dec. 1872.

Major John Gordon, S. C., 10th January 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Lieut. F. M. Hunter, S. C., 2nd Assist. Political Resident, Aden—Arabic.

Pte. Patrick Brennan, 65th Foot—Hindustani, Lower Standard.

Sub-Conductor F. A. M. Guilfoyle, Commissariat Dept, having been remanded to regimental duty, on the rank of Sergeant, by sentence of a District Court Martial, will rejoin the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. forthwith.

The following orders are confirmed :—Sind District Order,—dated 21st Dec. 1872, directing Capt. Cuningham, 27th N. L. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Kurrachee, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

Kolapore Station Order, dated 31st Oct. 1872, directing Major Preston, 14th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer during the absence on duty of Capt. Greig.

10th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 21st Nov. 1872, appointing Lieut. C. A. V. Foulger to act as Assist. Instr. in Musketry, vice Lieut. Crawford, proceeding to England.

Kirkee Station Order, dated 6th Jan. 1873, directing Capt. Haywood, Supernumerary Major, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Major Stockley, as a temporary measure.

83rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 27th Dec. 1872, directing Sub-Lieut. Buckland to officiate as Interpreter to the Regiment vice Lieut. and Adjt. Hardtman.

The following orders are confirmed as a temporary measure :—

Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated 6th Dec. 1872, directing Capt. J. H. R. Cruickshank, R. E., 2nd in command, to assume command of the corps, and Capt. Newport, offg. Gr.-Mr. to officiate as 2nd in command.

Dated 7th Dec. 1872, directing Lieut. H. O. Selby, R. E., doing duty officer, to officiate as Adjutant and Superintendent of Musketry Instruction.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

108th Foot—Capt. J. T. Tennant, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service.—Staff Asst. Surgeon M. A. Kilroy, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. A. W. Anstruther, E. Bat. 19th Brig., to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 14.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Mr E Storr, Sub-Collr and Joint Magist of Cuddapah, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate, with preparatory leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr R H Sullivan, Actg Collr and Magis of South Arcot, privilege leave for one month.

Major R B Kennedy, Exec Engr of the fourth grade, three months' privil ge leave.

Mr E H Pringle, Assist Engr of the first grade, will officiate during Major Kennedy's absence.

Mr K D P Roberts, Exec Engr of the 4th grade, six months' leave.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J D B Gribble, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magis of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr E Storr on leave, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Clogstoun, Actg Depy Director of Revenue Settlement, in charge of the Party at Coimbatore, to act as a Sub-Collr in that District.

The Govr in Council has confirmed the appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, of Mr H J Tarrant, Barrister-at-law, to be Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor, in succession to Mr J D Mayne, as a provisional arrangement, until further orders.

Capt H E Conningham, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supt of Police, 1st grade, during the employment of Capt Lys on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr J W Best, Actg Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Court from Mr H P Gordon on the 13th instant.

Capt T Weldon resumed charge of the Royapettah Police Court from Captain A M Lys, 6th instant.

Mr E J Sewell, Asst to the Collr and Magis of Cuddapah, is appointed to be a Magis of the 3rd class.

Mr H W Lodwick, Bombay CS, Depy Accountant-Genl, Madras, from 10th March 1873, by French steamer from Marseilles.

Mr J B Daniel, CS, Head Assist to Collr and Magis, Tinnevelly, 2nd Jan, for Southampton.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major E M Norie, of the Staff Corps, to be a Depy Assist Qr-Mr Genl on the establishment, from the 1st March 1873, vice Ewing, who vacates.

Capt J Ewing, of the Staff Corps, to be an Assist Qr-Mr Genl on the establishment from the date of vacation of appointment by Col W C Philips.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col G Paxton, of the Infy, Offig Commandant 7th Regt N I, on furlough on private affair, for two years.

Lieut-Col A B Clephane, of the Staff Corps, Assist Adjt Genl at head-quarters, on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Capt W Anderson, of the Staff Corps, Adjt, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, on furlough (medical certificate), for two years.

Capt F S Fitzpatrick, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 30th Regt N I, on furlough on medical certificate, for two years.

Lieut W Miller, Gl List, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 27th Regt N I, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 7th to the 9th December 1872, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 18.)

Assistant surgeon A. B. Seaman to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at Mutra.

Mr. A. Campbell, Officiating District Superintendent, Boolundshahur, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, and to continue at Blundshahur in that capacity, till after the articles on the Permanent Settlement were written. And as regards the cost of the survey, it may be observed that Mr. Fawcett carefully avoided any enquiry when the officers of the Financial Department were being examined. He was quick enough to detect any extravagance in other departments, but the half million spent annually on survey, was subjected to no rude criticism. We were right, therefore, to give a prominent place to that item, and to notice further that the figures shown in the Indian accounts represent but a very small part of the actual cost of Revenue Survey to the people of India. There are also other points on which much new light can be thrown; and to these we shall probably revert at a fitting time. Some matters cannot of course be discussed until the numerous suits brought against Government in different parts of the Presidency to test the meaning of the Revenue Survey Act are decided. Till we know what the Bombay Revenue System really is, it would be waste of time to argue on its merits and defects.

The *Statesman* further gives us "a single "fact to digest—Have they reflected that a "permanent settlement means the instant "stoppage of all public works for the improve-"ment of the country?" This fact is indeed hard to digest, "*instant* stoppage of *all* "public works." Will our contemporary explain how all the public works that have hitherto been carried to a completion depended on periodic settlements and short leases? The Ganges Canal, the Godavery and Tanjore works, the Kurrachee harbour works, railways, tea and coffee cultivation, dispensaries, schools, these have all sprung into mature life during the ten years that the Permanent Settlement despatch has been in force, and who can say how much their rapid extension is due to that document? If the assignments for public improvements from imperial revenue should gradually diminish after the land assessments are permanently settled, is there not the great system of local taxation growing up among the people, and ready to take up any field of improvement that the imperial funds may be unable to cover? We distinctly join issue with the *Indian Statesman* and assert our conviction that not a single useful public work will be stopped by a permanent settlement. The *Statesman* will discover when the negotiations between him and Mr. Campbell are completed and he occupies the dignified post of the etcetera department for Bengal, that even there, in the hot-bed of permanent settlement, an era of public improvement has dawned.

We fear the *Statesman's* correspondent is a Sindee only in name, and that he is not a native Sindee, interested in the land as a land-owner, and able, on behalf of his countrymen, to answer the question which we asked, and which he volunteers to answer. Now, we expressly said that the opinions of revenue officers were not wanted, and that the question should be answered by natives, able to interpret the wishes of their fellows. "Sindee" speaks of ryots who acknowledge that the land they cultivate is the property of the Sircar, and even among them the process of revision cannot be a pleasant process or conducive to contentment and rest, or engender any sentiments of attachment to foreign rule. But when you come to assess and survey and revise among a people who have for generations held that the land does not belong to the Sircar, a very different state of matters arises to that described by "Sindee." Sir George Wingate was at first in favour of a Permanent Settlement, but altered his views, and his latest utterance was to the effect that the Bombay system under which Government parted with a portion only of its proprietary rights and reserved the right of revising the terms of the lease periodically, was preferable. But Sir George did not then contemplate communities where Government had no rights to share with the people, in return for a power of revising the assessments. "Sindee" is certain that the natives of Sind would prefer short leases to a possible income-tax, but we want to know whether the natives of India generally are of the same opinion.

"Sindee" seems confident that the expenditure on survey and settlement will not go on at its present rate. For thirty years in the Bombay Presidency it has gone on at a steady progressive ratio of increase, and there is no sign yet of any decrease. We trust his anticipations will prove correct. He is, however, somewhat too sanguine in hoping that the revisions will be accomplished without re-survey—at least we are under the impression that in all the districts hitherto revised, a fresh survey has been considered necessary. If new measurements are no longer required, the survey department may be at once reduced, but there is no sign of that; on the contrary, new assistants have recently been appointed.

We can quite sympathize with our contemporary in his Tanna difficulties. But though the Bombay Survey Act provides for a registration of tenures and proprietary rights, this portion of the work has, we believe, been almost entirely omitted; and no register is kept of proprietary right, the difficulties in the way of it being found to be too great to be overcome by even a statistical bureau. We do not believe that the local Government is to be reproached for any lack of enquiry into the matters referred to.

We cannot conclude without expressing our regret that the distinguished gentleman whose pen is so easily distinguishable in the *Indian Statesman* should have cause to regret any opposition in the local press, and any failure on the part of Government to appreciate his services. Is not the first complaint somewhat out of place? Has the hand that now complains of opposition, never been against any man? Does not his entire credit and fame arise from his continued opposition to received opinions? We trust that calm reflection will lead to this complaint being withdrawn, and that he will recognize the right of his contemporaries to state their views calmly and dispassionately as we have attempted to do. His other complaint against the Government is one in which we can assure him that he does not stand alone, and that in every country and at every time there have been many men who have deserved well, and whose merits have not been recognized.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SATURDAY evening was a wet one in Bombay, and the good citizens were considerably astonished at the phenomenon. Shortly after five o'clock, heavy bluish black clouds began to bank up in the north-west, and they came on across the sea until they bore down upon Malabar Hill, thence spreading over the island. The rain fell with some steadiness from six o'clock until half past seven, and people at the band-stand and Apollo Bunder were driven home faster than they anticipated when they set out in delicate summer things to listen to the music, to see and to be seen; the hard roads were speedily covered with splashy little ponds; Rama tucked up his dress, and put his shoes under his arm to save them from getting wet; the oldest crows were taken by surprise, and cawed their indignation and astonishment; and the only man who was not caught napping was the Man of the Umbrella—him, who, monsoon or no monsoon, walks nowhere without his trusty "Sarah Gamp" beneath his arm. While the clouds were gathering, the air was hot and close, but when they had disappeared it became pleasantly cool, and earth, and trees, and everybody and everything seemed to be not a little refreshed by the unexpected downpour.

THE following incident in the life of the late Lord Mayo shows his wonderful coolness in a moment of danger. It was his wish at the time that it should not be made public, but now that his life is shortly to be written, an account of it no doubt will appear in his biography. When travelling from Lahore to Peshawur, Lord Mayo, objecting to the noise and dust his escort made when riding in front, ordered the men to ride behind his carriage. In the middle of the night, the heads of the horses in his carriage were suddenly seized by a number of Afreedees who had concealed themselves under the parapet of a bridge across the road. The coachman with great presence of mind kept the horses' heads straight to the embankment, so that the carriage in running down it was not upset. Lord Mayo at once felt for his revolver, but seeing a piece of paper thrust in at the window, at once came to the conclusion that the object of the men was not assassination or robbery, but merely to present him with a petition. The petition was received with the greatest courtesy, and Viceroy and Afreedees proceeded on their respective ways. To be suddenly stopped in the middle of the night by a troop of Afreedees, looking as wild as they really are, would have tried the nerves of most men, and the handy possession of a loaded revolver would have suggested its use, but Lord Mayo by his presence of mind did better.

A SMALL section of the Brahmo community persist in thinking that America is a profitable sphere to work in for young Bengal. The Rev. Mr. Dall is the leader in the delusion, and we see that it is now stated that a party of Brahmos intend to proceed shortly to the land of the stars and stripes. We do not wish any harm to the enterprising Brahmos, and it is in friendliness that we warn them against their enterprise. America is a land full of ingenuity and activity; the fields of labour in the cities are so full, that Americans can scarcely find enough of labour to give their own countrymen, and what can Brahmos do that labour-seeking Americans cannot do already? Unless the Brahmos are prepared to go beyond the cities and recover ground from the swamp and the forest and till it, we do not see where they are to find that remunerative labour which they seem to think is overabundant in America. We hope the Rev. Mr. Dall is a man of common sense as well as being a clergyman, and that he has taken the precaution of inquiring at the heads of the principal American depôts of labour whether they will employ Brahmos if these are sent out from India to them. We hope he is not being carried away by sentiment—the sentiment of discovering a new field for Bengalee talent; if he has not taken practical steps, he will find that when he gets to New York or San Francisco, or whatever part of America he intends to go to with his little party of Bengalees, he will be wandering about with a number of foreign "curiosities" on his hands which many may look at but few will be inclined to buy. He had better take a considerable sum of money with him in order to prepare for the worst. If he does this, the result of the Brahmo expedition will only be a pleasant, or at all events, instructive, trip; if he does not, we may hear of Brahmo loafers whose only resource will be the charity which, whether in the shape of eccentricity or moral principle, happily exists more or less in all Christian communities. In the *Indian Mirror* we see a letter from somebody who wishes to be allowed to go to America with the Brahmo party. He speaks English tolerably, he says, and, to quote his own words and spelling, "I fully subscribe to the tennets of the holy Brahmo faith; I am perfect teatotaler." Now, although this Brahmo gentleman possibly puts forward these qualifications simply as a recommendation for being allowed to join the expedition, he probably considers them also to be the means of success in America; and his brothers may hold similar opinions. Such notions of what is fitted to make a successful career in America for a native of India are crude and sure to lead to disaster. If their owners carry them with them to America, they will find that there are already thousands of candidates for labour in the field before them, men who are physically strong, who have characters, can speak English more than tolerably, are abstemious, and are moreover assisted by their nationality, which must be a consideration to a certain extent with those to whom they offer their labour. Will nobody keep the Rev. Mr. Dall from being dangerously Quixotic?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY.

Sir George Honeymann has been appointed successor to Justice Byles.

OBITUARY—Mr. Samuel Robert Graves, M. P. for Liverpool.

VERSAILLES, 18TH JANUARY.

The Committee of Thirty have adopted after a debate the preamble of the Sub-Committee's proposal showing that the interpretation of the preamble is the question as to whether a Monarchy or Republic remains. The preamble also reserves constituent power to the Assembly.

A letter from General de Cissey to Marshal MacMahon directs active surveillance against the Bonapartists' propaganda in the French Army.

LONDON, 19TH JANUARY.

Havy rains have occurred in the Eastern States of North America, and inundations are apprehended.

OBITUARY—Sir Bulwer Lytton, the novelist.

MADRID, 19TH JANUARY.

Marshal Serrano will shortly retire into private life.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		49,000	bales.
„ „ „	Surats	9,000	„
Actual Stock of	Cotton	455,000	„
„ „ „	Surats	247,000	„
Total Week's Imports of	Cotton	57,000	„
„ „ „	Surats	4,000	„

LONDON, 17TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool and London Cotton Markets to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	8s. 1½d.
8½lbs. do.	9s. 6d.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 2½d.

Passed through the Suez Canal outward bound for Bombay—Erl King.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy and declining.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

Total coin in the Bank of France	£31,000,000.
„ Notes „ „	£99,000,000.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered „ „	£15.
Hongkong „ „	£47.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£23.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¾
4½ do. do.	98¼
5½ do. do.	106
Bar silver	59¾
Consols for account	92½
Exchange on India	1s. 10¾d.

Departures for Bombay—Orchis on 11th, Ariel on 13th, and Durham Castle on the 16th instant.

MR. B. L. RICE officiates as Director of Public Instruction in Mysore in room of Mr. Garrett.

THE proposal for a railway from Umballa to Kalka is said to be still under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

MR. H. A. COCKERELL has succeeded Lord Ulick Browne as one of the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

MADRAS is now enjoying an unusually cool "cold season." The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, while the nights are almost chilly.

IT is amusing to note that Mr. F. Turner, District Cotton Inspector for Guzerat, reports that many fields of cotton and other crops have been completely "burnt" up by the cold!

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that there is at present a great scarcity of drinking water at Mysore, and that the inhabitants have to fetch water from a place two miles and a half distant.

A NATIVE paper wonders why a Dewan has not been already appointed by the Gaekwar, whose incapacity, the paper remarks, to administer alone his large kingdom is notorious.

NEAZ MAHOMED KHAN, a mutineer of 1857, who was arrested on the 21st November last in Bombay, was forwarded to Allahabad for trial on the 14th inst. under the strict surveillance of the police.

MEER JANDAL SHAH has, we are told, liberated the two thousand slaves and slave-girls whom he captured in his late raid into Badakshan, but the present Meer has given orders to have them all re-arrested.

THE Kashgar envoy to the Viceroy is now on his way to join the Lieutenant-Governor at the Camp of Exercise via Mozufferabad. He is believed to be Yakoob Khan, uncle of the Atalik Ghazee, who formerly went on a mission to Constantinople.

THE dak between Cabul and Peshawur having been plundered by the Ghilzaes, near Lalla Band, and the kossids pinioned and left on the road, the Ameer of Cabul has called on the Chief of the Ghilzaes for an explanation, and for the punishment of the robbers.

THE native *Education Gazette* suggests that the title by which Her Majesty ought to be known amongst the people of this country should be taken from the Sanskrit, as a Mahomedan title would offend the Hindus, whilst a Sanskrit title would off

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27th DECEMBER.

We may take, I suppose, the telegram from Berlin and the leading article upon it in to-day's *Times* as a distinct and authoritative declaration of the abandonment of our policy of "masterly inactivity" as regards the progress of Russia in Central Asia. In several of my recent letters I have hinted to you that our Government had been convinced of the necessity of extending British influence in Asia beyond the Himalayas, and the *Times* now states that our Ambassador at St. Petersburg has "delivered a note to Prince Gortschakoff announcing the resolution of the British Government to refrain from all interference with Russian progress along the Amu and Sir only, so long as it does not menace Afghanistan or the principalities on the Upper Amu, and others, situated between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country." The telegram is not quite correct, I fancy, in its wording, for it is of course superfluous at this time of day to talk of not interfering with Russian progress on "the Sir." But its general meaning is clear enough. We have determined to establish a broad belt of protected states between our own boundary and that of Russia, and we have given the latter Power notice that there is a line fixed across Turkistan from the Caspian to the Pamir Range beyond which any aggression of hers will be considered a declaration of war against England. This line, beginning at the south-east corner of the Caspian, will be coincident with the boundary of Persia eastward to beyond Mesched, and will then be continued northward of the principality of Merv till it strikes the Oxus above Andjhui at about the 84th parallel of longitude, whence it will track the course of the river to its source in the range dividing Eastern from Western Turkistan. The list of States thus placed definitively under British protection includes, therefore, Persia with Merv, Afghanistan with Herat, Balkh, Koondooz, and Badakshan; and the passage of the Oxus by Russian troops to the eastward of the Bactrian desert will be as open a breach of the peace in Asia as the passage of the Pruth would be in Europe. Those persons whom the *Times* still speaks of as alarmists will, I believe, be quite satisfied with this clear definition of our intentions so far as the territory to the westward of the Pamir Range is concerned. All they have ever asked for is that England "should plainly state what regions of the Asiatic continent it considers to belong to its own domain, whether in the form of subjection, or protectorate, or alliance." They did not wish Lord Northbrook to send a British force to defend Khiva, but they did deeply regret that the Viceroy failed to take the opportunity of the visit of the Khivan envoy to proclaim emphatically the resolution of England not to let any rival power subjugate Afghanistan and the other States which lie round the frontier of British India. That omission has now been repaired; and at last, after years of ceaseless remonstrance, the alarmists may congratulate themselves that their end is gained, and that the foolish policy of attempting to secure the safety of India by affecting to ignore what goes on beyond the natural mountain barrier of that country has been finally rejected by the good sense of the people of England. Our statesmen have, in fact, come to the wise conclusion that we ought to face, instead of shirking, the responsibilities of our imperial position. But the *Times* has apparently forgotten that there exists an Eastern as well as a Western Turkistan, and that Russian progress must be arrested in the former as well as the latter. To make the belt of the protected States complete, we ought to include Kashgaria along with Afghanistan in the territory we forbid the Russians to aim at annexing to their empire. Our rivals have already got a footing at Yarkand and Kashgar; and, if they once obtained possession of the dominions of Yakoob Beg, they would be as close to our Indian frontier as if they had advanced into Afghanistan. Mr. R. B. Shaw, the well-known traveller, has lately been doing his best to persuade the people of Manchester that there is a capital opening for British commerce in Eastern Turkistan, and that they ought to send up a memorial to Government in favour of a commercial treaty with the Atalik Ghazee; and at the India Office there is, I know, a strong feeling that this prince deserves encouragement and support. I trust, therefore, that in the diplomatic visit represented by Lord A. Loftus to the Russian Prime Minister mention is made of both the divisions of Turkistan, and that henceforth no mistake can possibly arise as to the exact position we have taken up in Central Asia. Not much can be hoped for in the way of opposition to Russia, from the independent action of any of the States of Central Asia; for though the telegram in to-day's *Times* speaks of the surprising energy of the Khivans in actually invading Russian territory, the difference of armament makes the contest hopeless for the less civilized races in modern warfare.

In the dearth of subjects of political interest at home—for the outline of the great Ministerial measure for next Session, the Local Taxation Bill, is so faintly sketched that no one yet cares much about it—the papers have been discussing with unusual zest Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool essay on education. I do not remember anything from the Premier's pen so felicitously worded and so clear and distinct in its meaning as this lecture. The portion of it which has attracted most notice is Mr. Gladstone's protest against freedom of thought, a protest which betrays the author's ecclesiastical tastes, and which is nothing but a more eloquent assertion of the commonplace argument of orthodox believers, that free inquiry is an excellent thing so long as its freedom is strictly limited. But by far the best passages of the essay were those in which Mr. Gladstone vindicated classical education from the attacks of Mr. Lowe. The Premier maintains that more wealth has been accumulated in this island since the beginning of this century than in all the previous eighteen centuries since the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; and, acknowledging the grandeur of the scientific discoveries which have obtained for us a material prosperity of such "portentous" growth, he nevertheless warns the present age that posterity will not think so much of it as it thinks of itself, and may even regard the inventor of the violin as the intellectual rival of the inventor of the steam-engine. This last illustration has roused the ire of the Duke of Somerset, who believes in science and despises art and literature; and so we have had the old controversy revived as to the relative advantages of what may be called the schools of artistic and scientific training. We may safely say that there is much good in both schools. The great defect of men of science in our day is that they study every kind of nature except human nature. Classical education, on the other hand, is devoted too exclusively to the study of what men have done or said or sung in all ages of history; and though, in thus enabling its pupils to handle skilfully the accumulated results of human experience, it fits them to excel on the platform, in the pulpit, and in all the various walks of public life in which the management of men is the key to success, it certainly does not nourish that love of original research which has revealed to this generation some of the most jealously guarded secrets of nature. It must be owned, too, that there is a great deal to be said in justification of Mr. Lowe's abhorrence of the sham classical education which, till within the last ten years, used to be given to all boys without distinction at every big school in England. For a boy who has to leave school and go to business at fifteen, the devotion of the best years of his school life to the study of the elements of Greek and Latin alone is a sheer and most mischievous waste of time. The modern fancy for introducing a wider range of studies into middle-class schools, and extending technical education, cannot but be beneficial to the mass of schoolboys, though the old style of education will always vindicate its supremacy as a method of training the best intellects of the nation. Mr. Gladstone himself is by no means a despiser of science, but I suppose he would place Carlyle above George Stephenson, just as all of us would agree in placing Shakspeare or Moliere above Palissy the potter.

Two letters published in to-day's *Times* are worthy of notice, as showing on what slender foundation partisans will build stories discrediting their opponents. Lord Folkestone writes one letter to contradict the statement that his father, Earl Radnor, had promised to give two barons of beef to a Constitutional Association next Christmas, if by that time Mr. Gladstone had "gone the way of all flesh." The promise, it seems, was made on the condition that "Mr. Gladstone's administration" comes to an end next year, and there is nothing wrong yet in a proposal to celebrate the downfall of a Ministry one disapproves of. In the other letter Mr. Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, denies a statement of the Home Secretary that he had spoken against educating the people. He only, he says, warned labouring men against the dangers, which surely have a real existence, of over-education, and he adds, as proof positive of the unfairness of the charge brought against him by Mr. Bruce, that, "as a large landowner and colliery proprietor," he has "always provided schools sufficient for the instruction of every child in each parish owned" by him, and that he does not believe "there is a young man or woman in any of them who cannot read, write, and cipher, unless an immigrant." It is not often that reckless misstatements can be so conclusively disposed of.

Fortunately for holiday makers, the weather has since Christmas Day been bright and fine, and as warm as if we were enjoying an English summer. The change was needed, for the long succession of wet weather we have had till this week has been quite unequalled within my recollection.

The belief appears to grow stronger in this country that the Prince of Wales will pay you a visit in the year 1873. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 27TH DECEMBER.

This week has so much of the holiday character about it that there is some difficulty in picking up fresh materials for a commercial letter, and I have no desire to inflict on your readers a mere summary of the year's transactions. But I may give a general impression of the views entertained as to the probable course of business during the early months of next year. First of all there is a strong conviction that though the bullion movements between France and Germany may occasion a little inconvenience now and then to England as the great depository of gold, money will be on the whole abundant, and the terms easy. This idea is held not only from the knowledge that in the first week of January an immense sum, much larger than ever before known, will be set free in the shape of dividends and redemption of bonds, but also because our experience of the mode in which the late heavy payments by France to Germany were managed satisfies us that every care will be taken in the future to avoid perturbation in the chief moneyed centres of Europe. Of the two hundred millions sterling payable as indemnity, one hundred and twenty has in one shape or other been already turned over, the only relic of the transaction being a balance, variously estimated at from five to seven millions sterling, now here, and liable to be drawn out by the German Government whenever it pleases. The remaining eighty millions would inspire some apprehension did we not know that it is very unlikely the Germans will be more indifferent to the interests of commerce in the future than they have been in the past; and we therefore believe that, at the very worst, we shall merely witness a few passing spasms of stringency down to perhaps June next, when the payment of another milliard and forty millions sterling will reduce the total to a very manageable compass. Besides, as a partial set off, the new German gold coinage will come into circulation after the 1st inst., and this cannot but have a favourable effect in alleviating any local pressure. Nevertheless, though the terms for money may be easy they certainly will not be low, the activity of our own trade will militate against that possibility. For the next point on which opinion is almost unanimous is that business in nearly every branch of industry will be active next year beyond all precedent or experience. A good many symptoms are now visible which, I must admit, strongly favour that supposition. The temporary dulness in the iron trade, which a few weeks ago gave us some hopes of a welcome fall from the extravagant values reached, has given way to activity and it is only the keeping back of a large number of orders until after New Year's Day which has prevented a very considerable rise in prices. But the moment that January opens the belief is that orders will pour in, and that all the middle and north of England, as well as Wales and Scotland, will team with life and animation. Similar anticipations exist as to the woollen trade. Of cotton I may say that all the symptoms are distinctly favourable. The price keeps up under the influence of as healthy a demand for the staple as we have seen for years; the last three weeks have been remarkable for a strictly legitimate enquiry by spinners here and on foreign account—an enquiry stimulated no doubt by the less favourable estimates of the American cotton crop; but that nevertheless would have certainly arisen in a greater or less degree from the necessities of the home market. The year, it must be observed, closes with a stock very much lower than that of the same date last year, and the cotton afloat is also not equal to the corresponding quantity. Again, the stocks now held by spinners are understood to be moderate, and many of our markets for manufactured goods abroad are believed to be now healthily free from the glut which oppressed them during the greater part of last year. The circumstances are thus most auspicious for speculation, and I assure you that the spirit to speculate is not wanting. It may be said that the numerous failures—a fresh list of which I give below—will deter from speculative business. Had trade been bad and a crash been imminent, they certainly would have done so; but when trade is prosperous and a long era of good fortune is, to the popular belief, a matter of certainty, a few suspensions, far from acting as a warning, will only give encouragement, since a number of competitors will have been cleared out of the way—that is all. There are two other reasons which favour the belief in a good time coming for the cotton trade. First, we have the enormous development of manufacturing activity in the United States, a development which, if it has progressed under a restrictive fiscal system, is likely to advance much faster, now that the States are gradually throwing off the shackles of protection and slowly inaugurating a liberal policy. The industries of Massachusetts and New Jersey are, I understand, making prodigious strides, and as their special home markets are always growing in population, wealth, and therefore purchasing power, there is no fear of the demand for what the mills may turn out falling off seriously. This movement will be a most efficient rival to us in the American cotton market, will lessen the supply, and enhance the price. The other reason in favour of a further rise in cotton is the probability that the new Commercial Treaty with France will not be confirmed by the Assembly. Indeed M. Thiers and his ministers have, it is believed, discovered that they must abandon it themselves, since the embarrassing agreements now in force with other powers render it impossible to make the new Treaty an effective measure for safeguarding home interests, though it may be so worked as to injure those of England. But as home interests must be protected from the competition of Germany, Switzerland and Italy as much as of England, nothing is gained by merely transferring the benefit of the French markets from one cheap foreign maker to another; hence there seems to be no way out of the dilemma but that of abandoning the taxes on raw materials, and thus leaving the French manufacturer comparatively free. But whether that is done fully or not, the mere fact that a less restricted system will take the place of M. Thiers's favourite plan must lead to greater general activity and therefore to a more extensive consumption of the staples which are chiefly in request.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding favourable anticipations, the ill results of overtrading in the past are again shown by several stoppages. The list is not so formidable as that I last sent, but it is still bad enough. It includes the following: Wiseman, Dunlop and Co., Manchester and London, commission merchants in the East Indian trade, liabilities estimated at £250,000; W. H. Glover, manufacturer, Manchester, liabilities £12,000; John P. Haynes, ironmaster, Tipton liabilities £24,000; John George Fleet, wholesale sugar merchant, Freechurch St., liabilities £55,000—a composition of 14s. in the pound has been accepted; and a number of small failures scattered about the country, the details of which would not interest your readers, although they of course possess some interest here.

A fourth dividend of 1s. in the pound (making 5s. 6d. in the pound altogether) has been declared in the matter of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited.

The close of the year brings several changes in journalism, so far as city editorships are concerned. I mentioned some time ago that Captain Hamber was resigning the editorship in chief of the *Standard*, to be succeeded in the chair by a son of the chief proprietor, Mr. Johnson. With Captain Hamber retires the city editor, Mr. D. Morier Evans, who, as I before stated, is to be succeeded by Mr. Atter from the *Daily News*. Atter's successor is Mr. Giffen from the *Economist* staff, an able young writer, with a vast appetite for figures, and great industry. Hamber has started a weekly Conservative paper, called the *Conservative*, of which Evans, I believe, also holds a share. The *Bullionist*, a weekly commercial paper, belongs to the latter, who, as if all these tasks were not enough, has besides started a weekly sheet devoted to market news about Telegraph share property, &c.

Such of your readers as care about the personal appearance of the potentates of the press here, can see an excellent likeness—all the better for the slight element of caricature in it—of Delane, the editor of the *Times*, in the New Year Album of the weekly *Figaro* published here. The brow the heavy jaw, the mutton-chop whiskers, and the shrewd smile are given to perfection.

Christmas Day was spent here in the deadly-lively manner peculiar to the place, the people, and the season. It was a fine day, and hence the out-of-doors sight was not so depressing as it generally is, but on the other hand, the weather was fatal to all the time-honoured associations of the day, and the Christmas pictures in the Illustrated journals embodied so many ludicrous anachronisms. However, the churches were decorated most tastefully, and were all crowded. Neither Strauss's conversion to avowed atheism, nor the coarse blasphemy of the Bradlaugh type of Republicanism, nor the sneers and abuse of dyspeptic Comtists like Frederick Harrison, have in the least shaken the belief of the British people in Christianity. I think it necessary to mention this, because really from the conversation you hear now-a-days among the superficial thinkers and deeply prejudiced writers who constitute the mass of our journalists, you would fancy not only that Christianity is played out in *their* estimation—which does not amount to much—but also that it was vanishing from the minds of the English people. No idea could be more utterly fallacious, as the crowded churches, the vast contributions to religious objects, the active evangelism developed in all quarters, the prodigious sale of religious literature amply attest. Every year seems to increase the sale of religious and largely sectarian periodicals, and every recurring December sees the announcement of some new work, which is invariably well written, tastefully illustrated and got up, and starts at once with a large circulation. The latest specimen of this enterprise is a weekly devoted to Sunday reading, called the *Day of Rest*. To a certain extent it will be a rival to Dr. Guthrie's *Sunday Magazine*, but I have no doubt there will be found to be ample room for both.

On Christmas day, there was one novelty in journalistic enterprise which astonished the public. The *Daily Telegraph* came out with two or three columns of telegraphic despatches from all parts of the world, chiefly the Mediterranean and the East, containing news of the arrangements to pass Christmas and messages of felicitation to England. The telegram from Bombay gave us the first news of the rumoured intention to abolish the Income-tax. The whole series of messages was arranged by the help of Sir James Anderson, the Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who got the company's agents to send the messages, and in other places secured the services of other agents. The expense must have been considerable, but it was a palpable hit.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week nearly Rs. 143 were recovered on account of the municipal fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police.

A GANG OF FORGERS AT SURAT.—The Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* complains that there is a gang at present at Surat which forge currency notes and other documents.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on Saturday morning on the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Ahmedabad.

FIRE AT SURAT.—A fire broke out at Surat near the Nawab's Wady last week, by which five houses were completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 7,000.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—We publish an advertisement in another column, by which it will be seen that an enterprising Parsee gentleman undertakes to supply bazaar and other supplies at the market rate of the day.

PICK-POCKET.—A Maratha named Gunga Bhowsing was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Woodward for stealing fourteen annas from the pocket of one Gopal Juggonath, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—Krishnarao Mahadoo, an old and infirm man, was knocked down by a carriage in the native town on Friday. He received some injuries, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Ibrahim Ally Mahomed was charged with stealing thirteen pearls, &c., belonging to one Govind Vithul. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A man named Apa Toolajee, residing in the Mount Road, reported to the executive police that on Thursday, while his son, aged about three years, was playing in a lane near his house, some persons took away two gold beads from his neck.

NEW MISSIONARIES.—Two new missionaries for the S. P. G., Messrs. Gadney and Hovell, have lately arrived in Bombay, and have been stationed at Kolapore. They are as yet unordained. The Rev. Mr. Williams has been transferred from Kolapore to Ahmednuggur.—*Bombay Guardian.*

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Cole and five other seamen of the ship Tivoli were on Saturday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to two days' rigorous imprisonment, and then to be sent on board their ship.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—The *Jami-Jamshed* considers that with a view to get a true insight into the present state of the people residing in Gujerat, H. E. should go to some of the principal towns of the Ahmedabad and Surat districts. Another paper recommends that he should proceed among all the gaums.

INCENDIARISM.—On Friday a fire broke out at Coombarwada in a house belonging to one Vullubdas Jeyram. It was soon put out. It is supposed to have originated by one of the tenants placing a lighted lamp close to the roof of the house with intent to commit mischief. The man is now in custody of the police.

A EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Maximilian Gaier for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to Frederick Paack, an Austrian merchant.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Shaik Jamal Shaik Dawood and Goolam Russool Shaik Dawood were charged on Friday before Mr. Connon with obstructing a Parsee named Eduljee, a municipal bill collector, while in the execution of his duty. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoners and fined each of them Rs. 100.

FALSE CHARGE.—A Goanese named Avicio and two others were on Saturday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with assaulting Chunama, woman. The magistrate upon the evidence considered that the charge was got up, and therefore fined the complainant ten rupees, which sum was ordered to be paid to defendants as compensation.

A NEW GUJERATEE MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Cooper and Co., booksellers and publishers, have just issued the first number of a new Gujeratee Magazine which they intend to publish monthly under the name of the "Fursad" (Leisure). It is a well got up periodical of about twenty-four pages, and contains a dozen short essays or papers on light and interesting topics.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT POONA.—An extensive robbery took place in the city last week in Aditwar-peit in the house of Dinanath, a Guzerathi Brahmin, when ornaments of the value of six thousand rupees were robbed. The police have traced ornaments of the value of two thousand rupees. Eleven persons have been apprehended, and the case is under investigation before the City magistrate.—*Poona Observer.*

PROGAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Bombay Town Band at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Imperial		
Scena and Aria	La Figlia del Reggimento	...	Donizetti.
Waltz	Mariposa	...	S. Pinto.
Quadrille	Les Lanciers	...	Coutinho.
Mazurka	Pertalinda	...	Chalis.
Polka	La Excellenga	...	Z. Rozario.
	God Save the Queen.		

A STRANGE STORY.—On Saturday the Rev. Vicar of St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Second Magistrate, Mr. Woodward, and applied for a summons against Pedro Antonio Dias, Mariano Francisco Dias, Senior Fattoode Mello, and three others, charging them "with committing disturbance and scandal" in the church during the performance of his ecclesiastical duties on Sunday last. His Worship granted the application.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK.—MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The enquiry was resumed yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain S. D. Shallard, of the P. and O. Company's steamer Orissa, into the circumstances connected with the loss of the steam ship General Havelock on the Ruree Rocks on the night of the 7th December last. Before giving any decision the Court deemed it necessary to put a few questions to Captain Teasdale, who was re-called and examined, after which the Court adjourned till Tuesday next to consider their report.

THE THEFT AT THE GODOWN OF MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO.—On Friday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the godown-keeper of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Jaffer Ismail, Ebrahim Jewajee, Allibhoy Oomerbhoy, and Issajee Allibhoy, were again placed at the bar,—the first was charged with criminal breach of trust, he being entrusted with three bales of grey yarn and one case of dhoturs, valued at Rs. 1,275, the property of the firm; the second and third with abetting the commission of the offence, and dishonestly receiving property knowing it to be stolen; and the fourth and fifth with voluntarily assisting in concealing the said property, and in disposing of the same, knowing it to be stolen property. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker Balkrishna, pleader, defended the fourth and fifth accused. Mr. Lowjeebhoy Rustomjee, salesman and cashier of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and a Borah named Ismaeljee Peerbhoy, a dealer in yarn, were examined at length, after which the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

THE BOMBAY TOWN BAND.

A BOOK for registering subscriptions to the Bombay Town Band lies at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Subscriptions received by the manager of the *Gazette* will be acknowledged in next day's paper, and handed over to the Band Committee.

HIGH COURT.—20TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damother Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch (part heard).

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.—Part heard.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government. Mrs. Hough—claimant.

SHORT CAUSES.

395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Shakerwahoo, widow, v. Canjee Luckmidass and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

819-71—J. Gopal Tejpall—Sadarmull and others v. Goverdhan Ramdayal and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Bezonjee Pestonjee v. Joseph Jefferson and another—H. W. Payne.

821-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jamsetjee Pestonjee v. Fallonjee Auderjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai and another v. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Caudass Shewaklall v. The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chagonlall Hurjeewundass v. Jewa Ramjee—No appearance.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondass Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

526-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Trecumdass and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Byrabai, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sanib Coor v. Fatmabebee, widow and others—Venayck Hurrychund.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived on the 18th instant from Cutch with a general cargo and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. CHRINGTON, 808 tons, Commander E. J. Harley, arrived yesterday from Aden (10th January) in ballast. She brought Mrs. Harley and one child as passengers.

THE S.S. MALAGA, 633 tons, Captain D. Pearson, sailed on the 18th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—3,693 bales cotton, 489 bales wool, 150 cwts horns, and 700 cwts. galls.

THE master of the ship Jamsetjee Botlebhoe, lately lost off Slipper Island, reports that the ship struck on a rock about five miles north of Table Island, where the sailing directions state that there is no danger to seaward.

THE S.S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 81 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived on the 17th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. A. N. Sabbo, Mr. E. N. Alvares, and 122 deck passengers. She sailed on the 18th instant for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Ed. G. Davies, Mr. H. Carson, Mr. F. Forster, Lieut A. F. England, Captain Gillespie, and Captain H. Waring. For Bagdad—Meer Moortajee, three women, and two infants, and 103 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 9 m	4 2	Monday..... 20	9 34 m	3 4
3 34 a	2 2		9 27 a	2 6
3 45 m	3 9	Tuesday..... 21	10 17 a	3 7
4 30 a	2 0		10 17 m	1 3
4 23 m	3 3	Wednesday ... 22	11 7 m	3 10
5 39 a	2 3		11 26 a	1 2
5 18 m	2 10	Thursday 23	.....	.....
7 1 a	2 9		0 7 a	4 5
6 22 m	2 7	Friday 24	0 46 m	0 10
6 28 a	3 10		1 15 a	5 3
7 35 m	2 5	Saturday 25	2 11 m	0 10
7 29 a	5 0		2 22 a	6 2
8 46 m	2 11	Sunday 26	3 20 m	1 5
10 18 a	6 3		3 18 a	7 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 1h. 29 m., A.M.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicly for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. BEHAR, 1,723 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, will sail to-day for England, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

General and Mrs. J. Kitson. Mr. D. C. Lawdon.

FOR BRINDISI—Colonel Rigand.

FOR SUEZ.

Major Greig. Captain M. Hope.

FOR ADEN—Mrs. Stretton.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE EASTERN FINANCIAL MATTER UPHELD ON APPEAL.

BEFORE a full court consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvill, and Mr. Justice Green, an appeal was heard shortly before the Christmas vacation from a decision given by Mr. Justice Bayley in a matter between the guarantors and contributories of the Eastern Financial Association. Mr. Justice Bayley's elaborate judgment was published in several issues of the *Bombay Gazette* in October last, and declared that Keswejee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy were not entitled to make any profits against the Association out of the purchases made by them of debts due by the Association; and further, that the official liquidator should be paid his costs of and incidental to the petition presented by him to the court out of the assets of the Association, and that Keswjee, Ahmedbhoy, and Rahimbhoy respectively should bear their own costs of and incidental to their appearance on the hearing of the said petition. At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for Keswjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and Rahimbhoy, the guarantors and their representative. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the respondent, Nusserwanjee Ardasjr Wadia, the sole official liquidator of the Financial.

The appeal was presented on the following principal grounds:—1. That the judge erred in holding that the appellants were not entitled to make any profits as against the Association out of their purchases of the debts due by the Association. 2. That the judge ought to have held that the appellants were entitled, in accordance with the terms of the agreements of compromise specified in the affidavit made by the official liquidators in June 1867, to be paid six annas in the rupee on the full amount of the debts of the Association, of which the appellants were the purchasers and assignees. 3. That the judge erred in holding that any fiduciary or other relation subsisted between the appellants and the Association, so as to affect or diminish the rights of the appellants as creditors of the Association in respect of the debts of which they were the purchasers and assignees. 4. Assuming the appellants not to be entitled to the whole amount of the difference between the aggregate sum paid by them as the price of the debts of the Association so purchased by them and the aggregate sum of six annas in the rupee on the amount of such debts, the judge ought to have held that they were entitled against the Association to a rateable part of the amount of the said difference in proportion to their contribution to the funds formed by and under the said agreement of compromise. 5. That the judge erred in holding that the appellants did not duly perform their part of the agreement of compromise so far as the same became capable of being performed by them.

Sir Charles Sargent delivered the judgment of the appeal court late on Friday afternoon: After stating the circumstances of the case, his Lordship said the court had no doubt that there was a fiduciary relation between Keswejee Nsik and the Association, and that the confidence of the contributories was reposed in him; and therefore he was not entitled to make any profit (8 Law Reports, Equity cases). This relation, in the opinion of the court, did not end when the final terms of compromise were arranged between the contributories, the attorney of Keswejee Naik, and the Association. The court did not think Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy was simply a surety as was contended by his counsel for him. It was true there was some acquiescence on the part of the official liquidator, but that acquiescence did not prejudice the rights of the guarantors or any of them. The accounts were simply filed by the official liquidator as an officer of the court, and there was no adjustment of accounts between the parties. The court thought that the contention that the guarantors should be allowed to share in the profits on account of the eleven thousand shares of the Association held by them, their friends, and nominees, was not valid. They were not entitled to such profits. The appeal court, therefore, affirmed the order of the court below (Mr. Justice Bayley) with costs.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, reports up to the 14th instant as below:—

"I regret to state that, from accounts received and from personal observations, the information forwarded by me in a telegram of the 10th instant, is true. In the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts nearly half the cotton plants have been destroyed, as well as tobacco, toor, and other crops, and the ryots are very depressed. The inhabitants of several villages I have visited have asked me to write to the Government on their behalf, as nearly the whole of their fields of cotton and other crops have been completely burnt up. In fact there has never been known such intense cold in Guzerat as we had on the nights of the 6th, 7th and 8th; and I consider that an average estimate of the damage done to the cotton crop in Guzerat is quite 4 annas in the rupee. The weather during the last two days has again become warm."

The substance of the remaining portion of Mr. Turner's report is to the effect that in Veerumgaum the injury to cotton by the frost may be estimated at 50 per cent.; in Jumbooseer and Ahmedabad from 25 to 37½ per cent.; in Surat, Unkleser and Broach at 12½ per cent.; and in Dhollera at from 12½ to nearly 20 per cent.

The subjoined report up to the 13th idem is submitted by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach:—

"The small garden sowing of American cotton seed made west of Surat has almost entirely dried up and disappeared. It was cultivated in the usual way (on the flat), whereas the same kind which has succeeded pretty well in Broach, was grown on ridges.

"The plants on the piece manured with nitrate of soda, have grown to a very large size, but do not appear to be at all prolific; indeed, the strongest trees seem to have at present the fewest pods.

"Cotton seems to be rather better than last year though perhaps less in extent. Jowar has been gathered some time; the straw (kurub) is now being stacked. The growers express themselves satisfied with their returns.

"The weather is very much warmer than last week, the wind having changed right round."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. Wilkinson, District Inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan, reports up to the 14th instant as follows:—

"The excessive cold which prevailed last week has moderated, and the weather is seasonable and pleasant enough. Ginning work is now actively carried on. Picking will not be fully over for another three or four weeks in the northern talookas. It is mostly completed in the eastern and southern districts. The steam gins at Mussawad and Julgaum get plenty of patronage this season, the crop being so large. I am inclined, in consideration of the large out-turn in Amalner, Virdel, Sirpur and Chopra, to revert to my first estimate for the whole district of 14 annas, yielding about 95,000 bales. Native dealers calculate it at more than this, but they have the above talookas in view, and do not, I think, allow enough for the comparative failure of the crop in other parts.

"The rubbee promises well up to the present, but the garden produce is said to have suffered from the recent cold weather."

The annexed report up to 13th idem is furnished by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments, Khandeish:—

"The weather during the past week has been very cold, and on the morning of the 8th instant, there were two degrees of frost and ice of considerable thickness. The Broach and Hingunghat cotton plants in the four acre field at Dhoners, have suffered very much from the frost, many of the plants being completely withered, and the foliage and young pods dried up. The exotic varieties are also injured. The general bulk of the cotton crop in this district has escaped without injury, as the greater portion of the crop was previously ripe, with the exception of some late sowings which have been damaged. Topes of plantain trees are very much destroyed, and many sorts of vegetables are cut up. It is said there has not been such cold weather experienced in Khandeish for many years back. Several jungle bushes and trees have also suffered from the effects of the frost.

"Cotton picking is still going on slowly and ginning operations are progressing favourably.

"Price of clean Hingughat cotton per pulla of 130 seers, Rs. 63.

"Price of grain as follows:—

Jowaree .....17 seers per rupee.
Bajree .....12 do.
Wheat ..... 7½ do."

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, District Inspector for the Southern Maratha Country, reports up to the 11th instant as follows:—

"The weather has been very good this week for ripening; all standing crops and reports, generally speaking, continue good. There is still every prospect of an excellent crop, but as I have before named, much depends on whether we have continued fair weather during picking time. In a few of the advanced and early sown fields, picking will be commenced at the latter end of this month, but it will not be general until February.

"A slight increase has taken place in despatches of old cotton for the coast, but not much, and local prices still remain too high for any sound business to take place. The one-sixteenth of a penny increase of value per pound in the English market, telegraphed to these districts, appears to be immediately followed by an increase of several sixteenths in local prices.

"Trade still remains very dull at Carwar, Vingorla, and Comptas.

I must say first rate, and all say that they are well keeping up their Public reputation. The 10th Bengal Lancers are admirably, when taken all round, the best native cavalry out here, and the Guides, though not dressed, good men and true on good horses, and steel, will always be to the fore, however rough the ground may be. I do not yet know where Astore is, but Hasara, so cannot say anything about them.

SATURDAY, 11TH JAN.

Yesterday we fought a skirmish about 25 miles from here, supposed to be meeting place of high chiefs, half way between this place and Jellalia, their object being to prevent our joining an army supposed to be coming from Peshawur. It is not exactly so interesting engaging with these imaginary enemies, as I said before, I think, louder you with the drums. Bullets it is to be sure sent from no single till night, we thought the enemy, crowned the heights, the more fortunate ones whose kahar shoddy carried the luncheon dhoolie into the middle of the fray, enjoyed lunch in the enemy's fortress on the top, and we returned after a grind of some twelve or fourteen miles over as rough and raviny ground as could be well wished for. I thought it rather hard on the Guides bearing the brunt of both days, for they had by far the hardest marching on both occasions. I dare say it was a mistake; but it is a pity to overwork a willing horse, and the Guides will never give in, but may feel disgusted.

On our return we found the 39th had marched in. A grand addition they will be to our division, for they are stronger than two native regiments put together, numbering nearly nine hundred men. In consideration of the hard work of yesterday, the Major-General kindly gave us a whole holiday to-day, thus, with Sunday, making two holidays. Forthwith every gharry, van and omnibus was in requisition. Love-sick husbands rushed to their beloved ones at Pindee; others to Shumshabad to see the last grand day of the cavalry; to Gondul to see friends; or to Lawrencepore to fraternize with the bigwigs. So closes the chronicle of Hassan Abdul up to date.—*Pioneer.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Forsyth, in his "visit to Yarkand," states, "our march was enlivened with the company of two men, one of whom was destined to take an important part in our future proceedings in Yarkand, Kazee Syud Mahumad Yakoob, nephew of the Atalik Ghazee. In his train was an Arab priest, who had come from Medina on a visit to Yarkand. This man was named Khaleel. He also mentions Khwaja Ghuffoor Shah, Nukshbundee, calling him a person of note in Cashmere."

We have just received information from Srinugger that the above mentioned persons have all returned from Yarkand this season. Kazee Syad Mahumad Yakoob now calls himself Syad Yakoob Khan, and is proceeding to the Government of India as envoy from the Atalik Ghazee, and only arrived as late as the 19th December at Srinugger. Khaleel, the Arab priest, has taken upon himself the title of Effendi, having been received with great honour by the Atalik Ghazee and permitted to return to his native country loaded with presents, some of which might appear superfluous to many of our readers—a Chinese, and a Toorki wife. Khwaja Ghuffoor Shah, after numerous imprisonments in Kashgar and Yarkand, owing to Cashmere misrepresentations of his connection with the English, was at length favourably received at the Court of the Atalik Ghazee. He attributes his change of fortune to the presence of the Russians in Turkestan, and has even been so highly honoured as to be the bearer of an official correspondence between that country and Cashmere.

Rumours in Peshawur are taking definite shape as to the movements of the Akhund of Swat. He is collecting men at a place called Katan, and has issued instructions to his agents to hold their men in readiness. Supplies too are being collected in Swat, and emissaries have been sent to incite the Afreedees to disturbance. It is stated that he wishes to put at the head of the "jihad" one Hajee Sahib Zadah, whom he has recognized as his chief "morid" or disciple. He is a resident of Pirkalli in Bajour, and has 5,000 men now at his command, and can, it is said, raise the whole of Bajaur in arms. They say too that the Rajah of Kashmir wished to enter into alliance with the Akhund, but that the latter refused to associate himself with a Hindu. Report goes so far as to say that the Raja of Kashmir is collecting troops on his frontier.

There is every likelihood of an expedition this year to Yarkand, which, it is to be hoped, will be managed in a more intelligent manner than the last mission, which only ended in a *fiasco* and threw the Atalik Ghazee into the hands of Russia.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 27.)

The Emperor of Germany has addressed a communication to Prince Bismarck accepting his resignation of the Presidency of the Cabinet. The step will doubtless advance the rapid realisation of the complete consolidation of the German Empire, to which it is believed the Prince now intends to give his particular attention. The Grand Duchess of Baden is progressing favourably towards recovery from her recent illness.

M. Thiers received the Japanese Embassy at the Elysée on Dec. 26 with great ceremony and pomp. To-day he will receive M. de Larcy's sub-committee at the Elysée, but it is thought the interview will not be very satisfactory.

The King of Italy has been suffering from a slight attack of fever caught while on a shooting expedition. He is now convalescent. The Pope has held a consistory, at which twenty-two cardinals were present, and an allocution was delivered condemning the enemies of the Church.

A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico has been read the first time in the Spanish Cortes. Conflicts between troops and Carlist bands have been frequent, in which the latter have been dispersed with great loss.

The Grand Duke of Russia has been attacked by typhus fever, but the symptoms are not of a dangerous character.

Great educational reforms are rumoured in Denmark, where the Minister of Public Instruction has laid a law before the Chambers to deprive the bishops of the general supervision of the middle-class schools.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is dead.

A terrible railway catastrophe has occurred in America. A passenger train from Buffalo to Pittsburg broke through a bridge near Corry, Pennsylvania, the cars falling thirty feet into the stream, and many passengers were killed and burnt. Nineteen dead bodies, some burnt beyond recognition, were taken from the wreck; thirty-five other persons were injured.

The Queen and some members of the Royal family have spent Christmas at Osborne in comparative retirement.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are at Sandringham. During his stay in London his royal highness entertained the officers of the 10th Hussars at dinner at Marlborough House on Dec. 21, previous to their embarkation for India.

The vacancy in the Exchequer and Audit office, caused by the retirement of Sir William Anderson, K.C.B., the Assistant-Controller and Auditor-General, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. L. Ryan, the present secretary to the board, which office is to be abolished.

Serious accounts of the floods and inundations continue to arrive from all parts of the country. The low-lying districts of the Thames around Windsor have been under water for some days past. A slight change for the better has taken place in the weather during the past few days, and the floods are now subsiding.

A dreadful explosion has taken place in the Silverdale colliery, by which eight lives have been lost.

A deputation to the Home Secretary in order to obtain a commutation on the sentence passed upon the gas-stokers is being organised by the leaders of the Trades Unions, but the movement does not command public sympathy.

The anniversary of the shutting of the gates of Derry passed off quietly. There were the usual demonstrations—crimson flags floating from the Cathedral, a procession of the apprentice boys, service in the Cathedral, and the burning of Lundy's effigy. There was no attempt on the part of the Roman Catholics to in-

...ope has sent an autograph letter of condolence ...widow of Mr. J. F. Maguire, late M.P. for Cork. ...managers of the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary ...resolved upon admitting females as students into ...t institution.

The official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) have, with the sanction of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, declared a fourth dividend of 1s. in the pound, making 6s. 6d. in the pound.

Captain Gray, of the Great Britain, mysteriously disappeared from that vessel while on her voyage to England. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Obituary of the Week.—Lord Huntingtower; Lord Stourton; J. A. Dorin, Esq., late Ben. C. S.; Lieut.-Col. E. T. Tierney, Ben. Ret.; Surg. W. Erskine, Bo. Ret.; the Hon. D. Lynch, of the Irish Landed Estates Court; Holmes Coote, Esq., F. R. G. S.; Professor Rankine, of Glasgow University; Lieut. T. Crafer, R. N. R.; Lieut. J. R. Harriman, 21st Fus.; Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Hennis, R. A.; Lieut. H. G. H. Stokes, 38th Regt.

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Bombay, 9th January 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

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KURRACHEE. | AGRA.
LAHORE. | SHANGHAI.
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MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

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DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

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Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sill-ry, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
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49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
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17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Braunenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
16 0	Breakfast Claret	14 0
17 9	Saint Julien	15 0
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20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
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47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0

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27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
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25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

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CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DIZZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 38*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

Has REMOVED the whole of their BUSINESS to No. 6, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, where all ORDERS for FUNERALS will receive immediate attention.

MARBLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, CROSSES and HEADSTONES, of every description, executed on the shortest possible notice.

ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS for GRAVES supplied.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.
BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, and SHIGRAMS, single or double, by the Month or Day; also good Saddle Horses.

ICE BOXES, of any size, with DRAWERS and without.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS for the following COMPANIES, and are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES:—

Cie. d'Ass^ces. M^mes. L'Equateur.
CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.
DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
ANT. CHEGARAY.

Cie. d'Ass^ces. M^mes. L'Atlantique.
CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.
ADMINISTRATEUR—DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
ANT. CHEGARAY.

Cie. d'Ass^ces. M^mes. Havraise and Parisienne.
CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,000,000.
DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
EUG. CAUVIN.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

BURLINGTON,
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET,
Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk, Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.

The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Suits, from	Rs. 60
Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Melton Cloth Morning Coats	28
Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trousers	25
Fancy Doeskin Suits	30
Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breaches	15
Shikar Suits, of best quality	15
White Duck Suits	14
White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits	14
White and Coloured Trousers	4 to 6
White Marsalla Waistcoat, from	5

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns		60
Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen	42 to	54
Flannel Shirts, from	5 to	7
Silk and Wool Shirts, best quality		8
Spun Silk Shirts, best quality		9
White China Silk, best quality Shirt		10
Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits